Property.

A careful calculation of Connelly's receipts from all sources derived from the abuse of his office as Controller shows his unlawful gains to have reached nearly \$5,000,000. That he has wasted some of this, that his expenditures since 1871 have been heavy, and that his discrace has over-shelmed him so as to have made it impossible for bim to attend to any business—these things are generally conceded. On the other hand, his propident hands, his freedem from other hand, his prudent habits, his freedom from speculation in doubtful business transactions and his secluded life have enabled him to preserve his principal intact, and to live comfortably on the interest of his mener. It is said that he cries every day on account of his enforced absence, and would have rebried to this country, even in hiding, long ago but for his brief but paintul experience in that worst of all existing prisons, Lindlow Street Jail.

PETER B. SWEENY NOT TO ESCAPE. PENDING CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST HIM WAIT-ING TO BE THIED.

The exoneration of Peter B. Sweeny by Judge Westbrook may yet prove to have been futile, as District-Attorney Phelps will be urged by the public press to put him on trial on indictments brought against him years ago. At the District-Attorney's office three indictments gainst Sweeny are stowed away among the archives "pigeon-holed," in the language of the officials. They are the joint indictments of Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly, and King, and were found on the testimony of James H. One of them charges the obtainof \$130,872 91 on a fraudulent bill for and carpets; another charges which no equivalent was given, and the third is for almost by fraud the sum of \$141,946-32 from the City assury. The indictments were returned by the Grand y in the Court of General Sessions, and Recorder ekett sent the cases to Oyer and Terminer a year ago, driet-Attoiney Phelps is absent from the city, and the istants in the office can give no information as to the shalle disposition of the cases. Attorney-General exhibit they say, has taken the Ring sums pretty probable disposition of the cases. Attorney-General Pairchild, they say, has taken the Ring sums pretty much under his own management, and the District-Autorney has little to do with them.

THE SWEENY SETTLEMENT A GREAT LOSS. SWEENV READY AT ONE TIME TO PAY \$600,000.

Mayor Ely said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had heard from the highest financial au-thority that the city really loses \$200,000 by the recent settlement with Peter B. Sweeny for \$400,000. The Mayor said his authority knew it to be a fact that Mr. Sweens had offered to compromise before he went to Enrope for 8600,000, and the offer was refused. The differnce between \$600,000 and \$400,000, with the accrued Mayor expressed his great regret that wiser counsels had

"I don't think Peter E. Sweeny was cutlified to a cer tribute of good character from the Supreme Court of this State," said approximent lawyer of this city yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter. "Everybody knows he was the confederate of Tweed and Connolly, and his brother James was a mere subordinate subject to his direction. Westbrook will live to regret his hasty remark."

SETTLEMENTS WITH OTHER THIEVES. Mr. Peckham was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter about various rumors of settlements with members of the Ring. He talk ed very pleasantly. in fact with an agreeable manner wholly foreign to him as heretefore known, but was non-committal, as usual. As to the compromise with Connolly, he said, laughtnerly

"I only knew what is in THE TERRUNE this morning-I mean, of course, anything new. As to Thomas C. Pield compromising I know nothing. I was asked to do something about Genet, but I positively declined. You know Mr. Schultz's testimony as to what was done in John H. Keyser's case." [Mr. Schultz testified that Keyser had placed securities in his hand to await a determination of the cross-claims between himself and the city, but he had subsequently surrendered them to Mr. Keyser.] "I don't know that anything has been since done about those claims. I have received the \$150,000 from the Sweeny exate due yesterday. Mr. Bradley and John McKeen ward it at the hour agraed on."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

A WORKING BOARD OF VISITORS. THE EFFICIENCY AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE IN-

STITUTION CAREFULLY STUDIED-WILLIAM M. BLACK THE PROBABLE HONOR MAN-BATTALION AND SEIRMISH DEILL-VISITORS AT THE POINT. OM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WEST POINT, June 8 .- This year's Board of Visitors is working hard. Its members spend most of their time in the examination room or in conducting the various duties of inspection belonging to their respective committees, and even the post-prandal smoke on the hotel plazza is utilized by informal but eminently practical discussion. Those familiar with West sout life are aware that the officers and instructors of the post generally care little for the reports of the visiting boards, a fact at which no one at all conversant with their canally stace and unfrunful suggestions can wonder at sping constantly in view the practical solution of the questions presented to its attention. I spoke in yesterday's letter of the new hospital and the urgent need of its completion. A memorandum has been prepared to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, from which it appears that the cost of building it as far as the springing arches of the second story, at which point the work ceased about two years ago, has been \$70,000, and Plat \$117,000 more is required to finish it. There is little doubt that the committee will recommend an appropria tion for that purpose. Mr. Banning has forgotten all about his speech in Congress condemning this hot-bed of useless luxury, and will vote with Senators litaine and Maxey and Col. McCalmont, his associates on the committee. Senator Maxey is in love with this institution and advocates very strongly a liberal treatment of it. He spoke this afternoon of the defective sewerage and the insufficient cas supply in such a way as to leave no doubt that he will exert his influence to remedy these evils. The committee will probably recommend an appropriation to add a wing to the barracks, which the academy has outgrown. On the part of the board there is entire approval of the fidelity of the instructors at the post, and a full appreciation of the results which their efforts have secured. The enich nuxlety seems to be to further facilitate the work which is going on here.

The Committee on the Course of Study has completed its preliminary investigations. All the prefessors have been individually questioned and consulted, and now the more delicate and difficult labor of deliberation and conciusfon is progressing. It will be several days before the report will be handed to Prof. Thompson, Chairman of the Board.

The examination of the first class in law was finished this morning, and the subject of ordusace and gunnery, the last for the first class to pass, has been taken up. To-morrow afternoon will probably conclude the exam inations of that class, but another day will be required to make up the standings. It is entirely safe, however, to say that Cadet William M. Black, appointed from Pena-sylvania, will be graduated at the head of his class. His lead is such that the examinations cannot bring him be low any other member of the class.

A clear, warm morning and a breezy afternoon have dried the piain and the parade, and the entire colony of the post came out at 5:30 p. in. to view the battalion and skirmish drill, under Gen. Neili-Beau Neill, as he is commonly called. The wonderful precision and finish in the evelu ions of the corps were never more satisfactorily displayed. "If I had to lead a forlors hope," said Semitor Maxey, "those are the men I would encose to follow me; is nothing they would not do." This is the lest drill for several days; Saturday is the time for recreation, and on Monday the Academic and Visiting Boards are to lunch at ex-Secretary Fish's. The invitation calls them together at 3 o'clock, but there is every reason to believe that they will be unable to get back at 5:30, the

drill hour. There are daily a number of fresh arrivals, but the throng which will make the Point gay next week has not yet come. The candidates for admission to the Academy must be at the post from the 11th to the 16th, and several are already here. They gaze wastfully at the corps from the prazza and the walks, and seem to wonder -some of them apparently with excellent reason whether they can ever be made such a credi to their country. Lord Alfred Paget and Miss. Paget of England arrived yesterday, and have gone again to-day. Senator Blaine is accompanied by his wife and daughter and by Gail Hamilton, who keeps her room a great part of the time, and is thought to be forging another thunderbolt. There may be another spot on earth where can be seen marching as perfect as a hundred admirers, but I have u t met a person here who would for a moment admit it. The cohesion is absorbed lute, the alignment perfect, the step automatic. Lord Paget was especially delighted with the parade which he witnessed on Thursday evening, and said, "You ought to send out 3,000 men a year from this institu-

"How old did you say this company was?" inquired an inquisidve lemale while witnessing the An-clent and Honorables' parate on the Common the other day. "Two hundred and thirty-nine years, marm." was the reply. "My soul," said the surprised dame, "you wouldn't think it to look at 'em, would you, now i"—

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ROMANCE OF A ROMANCE. HISTORY OF THE PLAY "STRUCK OIL"-INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF WELL-KNOWN COMEDIANS.

The "Slave Market" in Union-square was of the greatly agitated on Monday afternoon. It had not enjoyed the sensation of a rencounter for weeks, and the prospect of a violent collision between two prominent comedians was looked forward to with eagerness. The | the community. expected combatants were Joseph Murphy, the Irish comedian, who has made a great hit in "Kerry Gow," and the Dutch dialect actor J. S. Williamson, who has bounded to fortune and fame to a part not unlike Rip Van Winkle in a play called "Struck Oil." The two old friends had not met for three years; and during all that time personal animosities were supposed to be at fever or fighting heat because of rival claims to the possession of the play. When, therefore, the two met right in the Slave Market, which was crowded at the time, anticipations of a lively scene filled the minds of all the slaves present. But they were doomed to disappointment, for, instead of clenching in deadly affray, the two comedians embraced one another,-at any rate they shook hands heartily, and there were many expressions in which the familiar names of "Joe" and "Jim" and inquiries after "Maggle" were frequently overheard.

The "Slave Market," be it understood by those not familiar with its history and locality, is situated in front of the Union-square entrance to the Union Place Hotel and near the theater entrance. Here every duy, as soon payment of a ficutious bill for \$144,297.88 as the sun has passed the meridian and a pleasant shade makes the spot attractive, the slaves most do congregate. Poor actors out of employ,-eager to find any sort of Summer engagement, and full of doubts as to how they are going to live till the beginning of next season creates a demand for their services;-they form at once a picture-sque and characteristic group, where gossip is always enterinining if not instructive. Here they lounge, exchanging notes of theatrical news, and waiting for some "grasping and sordid manager to come along and "buy" them. From one of these "slaves," across a table in "Little Italy" (which is bounded on the north by Fourteenth-st., on the east by Third-ave., and which is more familiarly known as "Moretti's restaurant"), the following history of the quarrel over "Struck Oil" was obtained.

Murphy and Williamson were members of McCullough's Company in San Francisco years ago. So was John T. Raymond-he was first low comedian-but that doesn't matter. Se was Margie Moore, now Mrs. Williamson, "but that doesn't matter either, though some of the boy's interest, was a heavy loss under the e-reumstances. The | thought she was at the bottom of the trouble, for both of em were for lof her before she married Williamson. But the play-' the play's the thing'-that the row was to

Several years and Murphy, in search of a play some-The principal part was to be a poor German. The first act was to show him with a beautiful part was to show act was to show him with a beautiful wife like Gretchen, but more placable, and as amiable a child as Meena, surrounded by poverty and trouble, and pursued by an imlacable old laudlord, who finally dispossesses him. In despair at seeing his wife and child suffer he colists, gets a large bounty, devotes a great part of it to buying the farm for his wife and calld, and goes off to the war. Afcetting tableau! Wife and child in tears, band half crazy-two-thirds drank. Landlord in a rage; rest of the neighborhood flooded with tears and beer. Slow music. Muffled drum. Quick act drop. The other three acts represent the tribulations of the wife thus deserted to the machinations of the treacherous landlord; and the travels and trials of the husband. He gets shot; his head is trewith only brief fueld intervals, and even then the most indistract recollection of home and family. Brought by circumstances to his old home, be falls into the hands of the United states or Territori his old landlord, who has at length prevailed upon the which who supposes the first the valuable furm on which oil has been discovered. To get rid of the oid German the anotherd calls in the assistance of 4 young enjoyment who is in love with the Menn of the play, but the many engerness to care for a friendless wandering tramp by

CLOSING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

THE BALL AND ASYLUM FUND TEX CONTINUED. At the session of the Grand Lodge of Masons yesterday it was decided that future annual com-numerations should be opened on the first Tuesday in June. A resolution was introduced providing that a 1877, given below: outable testimental should be presented to the retiring Grand Master, James W. Husten. Mr. Busted heped that this resolution would be withdrawn. He was perfectly satisfied with the approval of the craft. If he had served well, the consciousness of duty well done was the highest testinomal he craved. on T. Woodroff said that the Masons in this juris-on were analous to give the retiron Grand Master a amind testimonial, and he would guarantee that could be done without taking one penny from the all funds of the Grand Lodge. The resolution was

seed.

Traid Masier Couch announced that the trustees of thail and Asyluo Fund had drawn lots for their teetive terms, and that Hervey Fairington was trusted three seeding the year 1878 there might not be affected money in the treasury to repair the canal, and there would be no constitutional to three years, Zachurah Bederick for two years, to the mind on the clause of the until 5 o'clock was taken up by the deep on the numendance to the clause of the sibilition altiking out that part holding the tax of 50 for year for the benefit of the Hall and Asyluo Funday in favor of continuing the tax. The basis of Elliof E. Therne and John W. Simens, Past Grand Lodge with the property of the contact of the contact

THE HOBOKEN POOL-SELLERS.

James E. Kelly, Chauncey S. Bliss, William Lobell, and John McDougal, pool-sellers, appeared yesterday morning before Judge Hoffman, at the Hudson County Court-house, for examination on the charge of plying their trade in Hoboken. Bessle Judge Hoffman on the bench sat Judgea Quarfe. Wingins, and Brinkerhoff. Herbert A. Stout and J. Lippincott represented the defendants, and District Attorney Garrotson the prosecution. The People against McDougal was the test case. Three charges were preferred—two for selling pools at different dates, and one for keeping a disorderly house. The inter charge was not dweit upon. The only witness called was Deputy She iff Croman, who made the arrest.

Jacge Hofman food the papers and reserved his decision until Monday. He expressed great indignation at a published arrisk.

until Wonday. He expressed great indignation at a pub-led atticle which indinated that, in causing the atvests of poolsellars, he was influenced by political considera-tions, or by persons from New York. He incurred carn-celly for the author, and stated that if he was present he would give him a term in the penticatary.

A DENIAL FROM SAVINGS BANK OFFICERS, Samuel B. White, the receiver of the broken Trades Savings Bank, sent a communication to Tith Tunuva last evening, signed by himself, Dexter A. Hawkins, a former trustee, and L. M. Freese, Secretary, giving a statement of the affairs of nk, and denying the charges made against the bank, and denying the charges made against them at a recent meeting of the depositors. They say m substance, that Mr. White was appointed receiver without solicitation on his part, and has atted wholly under the orders of the court. The moneys collected have been deposited in a trust company, mortgages have without solicitation on his part, and has acted wholly under the orders of the court. The moneys collected have been deposited in a trust company, mort, ages have been forcelosed and the property has been sold, and everything is being done to make the assets available for the payment of a dividend. They claim that the failure of the bank resulted from the depreciation of real estate on which money had been loaned, and that Mr. Lesley, the President, presents an offset against the overdraft of his account of \$1,000. Mr. Hawkins says he retired from the floard of Trustees a year before the failure. The depositions assert that the unlawful loans were made two years before the bank suspended. The statement does not give the dates of the loans.

NEWARK UNITES TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS. At a meeting at the Third Presbyterian Church in Newark last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance League, a constitution and Fisher, and Eddman-for decision.

bylaws were adopted which provide for the organization of a strictly temperance party, the members of which will vote only for temperance candidates in municipal matters. The league will elect officers at the next meeting. A representative of the Excise Board was present suggested the fighting who liquor interest with prayer. Rev. Dr. McHvaine replied that if the room was full of brewers he would advise the same thing, but he believed in going opposite to their wishes. The new party will be composed of the best and most influential elements in

MORE POLICE CHANGES. The Police Commissioners received yesterday Corporation Counsel Whitney's opinion relative to the

power of the board to make contracts for removing the street dirt. He writes:

Section 80 of Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, contains Section 80 of Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, contains the following provision: "No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, heards, or officers thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense." The Department of Police is one of the departments of the city government referred to in the provision above quoted, and there is subject to its control an appropriation to cover the expenses of street cleaning during the year 1877, but no longer. The department is thefore expressly forbidden by said provision of law from entering into a contract for a term of years of the character mentioned in your letter. The act (Chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872) imposes upon the Department of Police 40 duty of cleaning the streets, and of removing from the city the street out, rubousle, and garbage collected in the process; and I have some doubt whether, under the terms of and act, the department would have the right, even if the obstacle of the want of an appropriation did not exist, to cuter into a contract or contracts with private maivid-

The following transfers were ordered by the commis-

Sergeants-John F. Maleney, from the Fourth Precinct to the Teath; Microsel Fanning, Sexteenth to Eleventh. sioners: e Teath: Michael Fanning, Sixteenth to Eleventh.
Identismen—John Delancy, Twenty-second Preciact to
Inthe Tunothy Creedes, Seventeenth to Teath; James Conity, Teath to Twenty-second; Francis Murphy, Teath to

renta to Twenty-section, Flast Inspection District to Tenth troineau—Gilbert Carr, First Inspection District to Tenth tract, for special duty; John Isatcher, Sixtsenfte Frechet litst Inspection—Instrict; Patrick H. Ryan, Engineenth inct to Tenth; Charles Filizsimnons, Sixtsenth to Tenth; McGowan, Filizenati to Testh; Joan J. Bunner, Tenth of Lecalit, Janes McArding, Iwelfith to Full District 4; Nation Semblein, Tenth to Sixtsenth; Win, H. McCor, Frinth of Piffsenth; Richard Hankey, West Steambest d, not Patrice Smith, Fourteenth Procinct, to Central; Edward Hans, West Steamboat Squad to Thirty.

ferred to the Central Office, and detailed to the Barcau of Street Cleaning; Officer Richard Burke, Fifteenth

SELECTING A NEW AMERICAN TEAM.

A committee of the Board of Directors of the National Ride Association decided last evening to submit to the local the following plan for the selection decided as the following plan for the selection of of a team to represent this country in the International Long Range Rifle match of 1877; The team shall consist of eight men, and two reserves and a captain, elected by

A BOY KILLED THROUGH CARELESSNESS. The police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct an investigation last adgist into the cause of death of Edward F. Flemma, the boy who was crushed ves terday by the fall of a counter in West Twenty terday by the fail of a counter in West Twenty-sixthest. It was learned that the counter had been pineral upon the sciewais by bean Strauss of No. 117 West Twenty-sixthest, who used it until recently as a kroour's counter. A week ago the counter was placed upon the sidewalk by Strauss has been given notice, and

CONSOLIDATING EXCHANGES. The New-York Open Stock and Gold Exchange vesterday adopted the report of the committee on the consoli

THE CANAL REVENUES.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED TROUSAND DOLLARS LESS BOATS NOT EMPLOYED AS PREDICTED-THE DAN-GER TO THE CANALS IF THE TOLL-SHEET IS

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TEREUNE. ALBANY, June 6.-The condition in which the canal rescances may be found to be at the close of season are pretty surely indicated by the compara tive table of tolls for the month of May, during 1876 and

#31,194.03 29,710 51

Total. \$180,454 49 \$86,823 75
This shows so great a falling off in the amount of receipts that well-informed could men believe, under the requirement of the Constitution that the expenses of the causis shall be pald from the revenues of the preceding year, there is danger of there not being sufficient money to keep them in repair next year. There is no time to provide a constitutional provision for direct aid by means of taxation, as that would take three years. If there should be a great break in the Erie canal for

ficet, and the accompanying figures prove that the freightinge has bardly received say percentible impetus:
The amount of vegetable food, including wheat, rye, even, barley, bather mult, and note, cleared both ways from the State to the 21st of May inclusive, was, in 1876, 3,915,712 busines; in the autoc time this year, 2,876,012; a failing oil of 10,20,000 leading. During the same time in 1876 there were 3,231 barrels of flour cleared, and in 1877, 2,373, a failing oil of 8,58 barrel; and this ail a time when it was thought the European war would have accelerated the moviment of all the curvals from the West. The only frejents wherein any improvement is notleesable are in manufactures, in relambs, coal, from ore, stone, &c., these choic increased frem 119,028 tons in 1876, to 197,321 tons in 1877; in boards and scanding, which amount of to 39,714,067 feet in 1876, and 43,868,557 feet in 1877; and in staves, which smoothed to 2,180,507 pieces in 1876, and 7,110,060 m 1877. It is plan to be seen, however, that the imcrease of burnage on these articles does not begin to cover the great failing of in the cereals. The coremistances are such as call for action by some one. The Governor is poweries in the matter, but the Canal Beard may, if it chooses, increase the revenue of the canals, unless a vigorous railroad war breaks out during the war. freightings has bardly received any perceptible impetus

THE KINGSLEY-KEENEY SUIT.

Joshua M. Van Cott in the Circuit Court room, Brooklyn, yesterday, finished his argument for the plantiffs in the suit of Kingsley & Keeney to recover \$178,000 from the City of Brooklyn for moneys claimed to be still due for the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir. The counsel took up in detail the arguments presented by Mr. Parsons for the defense, beginning with the so-called "water scare." Arguments were directed to show that the actions of the Water floard were prompted by the absolute dauger that the water supply would give out, and not from any desire to frighten the people into building a new reservoir. In regard to the adosed conspiracy between Kingaly and Keeney and the four other budgers for the contract, Mr. Van Cett said that the burden of proof was on the other side. If it was thought there was gailly knowledge on the part of these plaintiffs, the other side "should have called them upon the stand and a ked them whether toey were the soundards you aliege they were. It was said that Kingeley & Keeney were not the lowest by \$50,000." Mr. Van Cett proceeded to show that the price of 55 cents a cube yard was not an excessive price or fraudulent, and that the "extra hadinge" was legitimate work under the confract. In conclusion, he under a brief sammary of the case.

The case is now in the hands of referens—Messrs. Lott, Fisher, and Bodman—for decision. the arguments presented by Mr. Parsons for the de-

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

TOPICS BEFORE THE COMMISSION. ITS PUBLIC WORK ENDED - SALARIES-PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS IN LAWS AND PRACTICE.

The Custom-house Commission adjourned its public sessions yesterday without day, after arriving at the decision that all valuable testimony within its reach had probably been received. It will meet in private session again on Wednesday and begin the preparation of its final report, which will require the review and condensation of a vast amount of testimony. In a previous report the Commission recommended the abolition of ir deputy collectorships in the Rotunda. Collector Arthur wrote to Secretary Sherman that he had not been consulted, and Mr. Sherman sent the letter to the Com-mission, which replied at length, claiming under its instructions that it did not consider itself bound to consult the Collector as to the propriety of any recommendation it deemed fit to make. The Commission considers that the opinion of Attor-

ney-General Devens, dated June 4, in regard to certain salaries, disposes in part of the question of salaries referred to the Commission by Secretary Sherman. Gen. Devens holds that it was undoubtedly contemplated by law that salaries given for clerical labor would usually be inferior in amount to those of subordinate officers of a grade as high as that of the immediate deputies to the heads of departments. Section 2,745 provides that "the compensation of clerks, verifiers, sampiers, openers, packers, and messengers of the Port of New-York shall be limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but shall not exceed the rates of compensation usually paid for similar services." It would therefore, he says, not be proper to pay to a person appointed only as clerk a salary which would be appropriate for a superior officer, such as a deputy collector or deputy naval officer. Auditor Ogden, who receives \$7,000; Cashler Hoffman who receives \$5,000; Private Secretary Phillips, who receives \$3,000; the Chief Clerk of the Assistant Collector's office, who receives \$4,000, and other chief elerks will be reduced by this decision to \$2,000, the highest clerkship salary. And Special Deputy Collector Lydecker, who receives \$5,000, and Deputy Surveyor Benedict, who receives \$5,000, will be reduced to \$3,000, the highest salary of a deputy collector. This decision has naturally awakened the disputs of those officers who are so seriously affected by it, and created some excitement to Custom-hance are decision.

in Custom-house carcles.

The Commission has recommended to Secretary Sherman that given fruit innoctients, if it is possible under the law, he permitted to discharge their permaable cargoes immediately after the arrival of a fruit vessel at the wharf, and before making entry. t, W. F. Hitch, and Henry

Congress to enact a new and simple code of laws, and made several suggestions of changes

Present system.

Henry B. Auchineloss of Auchineloss Brothers spoke of losses and annoyances within the firm had sufficient from delays in the Appendiscr's Department, and urged that the law be medified to compet appraisements or resport is the present within ten days after the goods entered the confine afores.

improvement of the system and the practice

GEORGE K. LEFT AND FOUR OTHERS REMOVED. Collector Arthur has decided upon the removal of the four acting deputy collectors who have havia of the four scring acputy temecros who have heretofore administered the ouths to passengers on the including steamers, and the four deputy surveyors have been empowered to administer the outh hereafter. The officers removed are Sorman Etitare, George 6, Bacon, Francis B. Carris, and William H. Lockwood, each of whom any received a salary of \$2,500. George & Leet, the assistant collector at Jersey City, has also been removed.

REDUCTIONS IN THE SURVEYOR'S DEPART-MENT.

Surveyor Sharpe has appointed his special deputy, James L. Benedlet, and B. G. Neble and E. C. De Zeng a committee to examine the several branches of the Surveyor's Department to see how reductions can be best made with reference to the service. In his letter to them tion Simple writes:

I am informed by the Commission that the inquiry regarding the reduction in the Weigners' and courses? Departments may, for the greent, be deserved, and your attention, therefore, will host be directed to the inspectors. The services of all inspectors not performing any dary structly pertaining to till department must be discussed with. Heavier a reducing an order man a further examination into the average husting the inspector of the performed a further examination into the average businesses performed in each district, in order to limit the care of each to one inspector, except in cases where a larger number is absolutely necessary.

s absolutely becomen?

It is noised That your examination will be particularly areful into the competency, in cits, and hands of the efficers so as to refut only those who are competent for special work assumed to form, and whose industry, offency, and good habits give guarantees for futaful active. We hast chiever, so far as the reduction is and specific, to meet the views of the Commission, as

THE POOLING COMPACT SIGNED.

RESULT OF A MEETING OF TRUNK LINE REPUE-SENTATIVES IN THIS CITY.

Representatives of the trunk lines met at the Brevoort House, in this city, yesierday, to consider the subject of pooling west-bound freight. The usual secrecy as to the details of the meeting was observed by those present, but they asserted that the utmost harmony prevatice, and allowed the following to go out as their statement of the result of their deliberations; "The committee in charge of the pooling of the west-bound traffic reported, and after a full discussion the agreement was signed by the Presidents of the New-York Central, Baltimore and Oalo, and the Pennsylvania roads, to go into effect on July 1." The railroad represenfatives clarede that this step assured to shippers uniform any reasonable rates, without discrimination, and was a movement in the direction of avoiding unnecessary

and unwise competition among the lines.

The omission of the Eric Railway from the list of the agners of the agreement furnished by the frunk line representatives causes surprise. A prominent official that, although the name of the Eric Railway did not appear in the list, yet the company undoubtedly must have been represented at the meeting, and must have signed the report. No pool could be formed without the consent of that corporation. One of the first questions to be seitled was what per cent of freight the Eric and New-York Central, on the one hand, and the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railway Company on the other, should have. No pool could be formed till this was determined. Such a charal agreement having been reached, the minor points could be settled between the two companies.

spiration of the Bible as commonly understood. The sentence of suspension from the ministry by the Kingsion Clausis was accepted by Dr. Blanvelt, but he resented the charge of betraying Christ to His enemies. He appealed to the Particular Synod of New-York, but the diction of the Classis was sustained. Yesterday Dr. Elianveit appealed to the highest judicial court in his church, and was heard in his defense. The rev crend gentleman is a slender, nervous-looking cussion, would apparently have little show if it were a question of muscular Christianity. Personally and socially liked, he could have counted on much sympathy among his opponents had be not been considered as the representative of a school of thought and belief partien larly unacceptable to the Calvanistic tenets of the Reformed Church. Dr. Binaveit's speech was much in the nature of a personal explanation and vindication of his

pension. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Drury, an ardent friend of Dr. Blauvelt, moved a resolution allowing the appeal to be withdrawn with the understanding that the Classis of Kingston would withdraw the imputation of treason. This was ruled out, and the expressions used. "Benedict Arnold," "Judas Iscarlot," and "Snake" were terms introduced in unpleasant comparisons. Yet these were offset by appeals for charity and arguments against needless severity. The Rev. C. L. Wells believed the Classis should have gone further. Dr. Blauvelt should have been deposed from the ministry. No one, he said, impurated his motives, but opinions such as bis certainly tended to betray Christ's cause. The Rev. D. R. Cole argued that the accussed man was the representative of a large number of people although he appeared alone. If the Synod hesitated to vindicate its tenets a howl of Joy would go up from the camp of Satan. Dr. J. B. Drury, who seemed to be considered as the representative of Dr. Blauvelt, defended his motives earnestly, and urged that the words "betray the cause of Christ to His enemies" should be stricken from the sentence. One of the members called out, "Do yon believe in Dr. Blauvelt's doctrine?" To this Dr. Drury replied, "No." "Why defend him, then?" was put sharply. The speaker replied by an appeal for liberality. The Rev. William H. Clark of Paterson, N. J., said if there were in the orthodox churches a large class of sympathizers with what was termed liberal ideas, as was urged by Dr. Blauvelt, then taere was so much the more need to brand these doctrines as false. Among other expressions, it was urged that the dignity of the Church did not demand the accusation of betrayal. When, after 6 o'clock, it became apparent that no decision could be reached last night, the Synod adjourned. The case will be decided ints morning. It is not believed that it will be in any way favorable to Dr. Blauveit.

The evening session of the Synod was devoted to the reception of delegates from other bodies, the most prominent of whom was t

THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. CULLOM.

THE NEW ARGENTINE CONFEDERACY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your Washington dispatch in THE TRIBUNE of the 5th instant contains an account of a remarkable interview said to have taken place between the President and some Argentine politicians from the West, in which the President is reported as having expressed his profound regret at Gov. Cullom's veto of the Silver bill recently passed in an access of lunacy by the Illmois Legislature. The President thought the Governor should have allowed the bill, with all its monstrous and crazy provisions, to become a law, just to see how it would work! Your correspondent judiciously states that his in-

formation is derived from the silver inflationists themselves. There is always a reasonable presumption that an inflationist economizes the truth when he is talking in relation to his hobby, but as the President has not seen fit to deny the published reports of the interview, we are forced to believe there may be some foundation for the story. It is needless to say what a disappointment this is to his best friends in the West. From the gallant fight made by Gov. Hayes two years ago against the Alien repudiationists we were led to hope that his influence in his high office would be steadily exerted in favor of financial integrity and against all schemes of overt or vailed dishonesty. It short, we expected him to believe and hold that a debt of one dollar should be paid in something worth just one hundred cents, and any pultering with this self-evident principle for the sake of passing popularity is an act of gross treason to his former record which we cannot but regret and

But there is another point of view of this matter which is not without its importance. The existence of the Republican party is distinctly at stake on the elections of the next year or two. The President has disbanded that party in the South. Most of us have approved his action in this regard. We have thought, as Senator Morton said, that "he was forced to choose between yielding to the inevitable and meeting inevitable defeat." But the fact reand meeting inevitable defeat." But the fact remains that the party has disappeared in the South, and if it is to survive in the North it must be as a rallying point of the men who believe in good government and sound inancial principles. The initiationists and repudiators, under whatever disquise they may assume, are naturally at home in the Democratic party, and no effort or unscriptions Republicans can induce them to go anywhere else. If, at this moment, the President coaclades to join hands with the misguided men who are trying to "get the start" of the Democrats by declaring in favor of an unlimited flood of silver, he will simply be hastening flee dissolution of his own party without any possible commensating advantage. Gov. Cullom's action in vet-dig the Silver bill in Illinois was an act of high political courage and tatelligence. He faced the fury of the politicinus from the Wahash firmber, as well as the raining abuse of the crack-brained Medill crowd, to prevent a great disaster to the State. It is an act of wanton hostility to him and his administration, as well as of the linguistics whom that veto has defeated, in trying to break min down before the people of the State. It say nothing about the taste of such a demonstration. It would be well for the President, however, to consider that the Republican Governor of filmois was not elected and is not kept in bis place by Executive power, and that Executive criticism of his action might as well be withheld.

The statement that the President thought Gov. mains that the party has disappeared in the South,

Executive power, and that Executive criticism of his action might as well be withheld.

The statement that the President thought Gov. Cullon should have allowed the experiment to be tried, for the beneficial results that might have ensued, would be ludicrous, if it were not for the seriousness of the matter at issue. That ensued, would be Indicrous, if it were not for the seriousness of the matter at issue. The tovertor should have sufficient the State to feel the disastrous consequences of such a piece of folly, so as to add another chapter to fluorism history! A near-sighted elizen stooping down to examine a young building just bought by his hopeful son suddically found his nose caught in the grip of the brute. To his yells for help the box camily replied, "Let him hold on, Dad! It will be the making of the pup." The President scenas io have concempated with equally hopeful scenas to have concempated with equally hopeful scenasty the prospect of fluorical chaos in It most, which might have followed it Gov. Cuflom had been less firmly conscientions.

In short, if the President is not inclined to help the better class of Republicans in their fight against this most recent financial folly, they have at least the right to demand that he shall remain from im-perticent and injurious criticism in the face of the enemy. enemy. A WESTERN REPUBLICAN.

[Our friend is excited. We don't believe the President said anything of the sort; and we don't conceive that his not having denied a story constitutes any reason for our making haste to believe

OBITUARY.

EDWIN WHITE.

Edwin White, an artist known to most of the lovers of paintings in this city, died at Saratoga springs on Thursday last. In the year 1849 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, and in the succeeding year he went to Paris to stany, where during four years' cay be formed friendships with DR. BLAUVELI'S APPEAL.

AN EARNEST DISCUSSION IN THE GENERAL SYNOD—THE CASE TO BE DECIDED TRIS MORNING.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church, now in session in the Collegiate Church, at Fiftheave, and Twenty-ninth-A., vesterday assumed indicad dignity belitting so serious a matter as a trial for heresy. It deliberated upon the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Augustus Blauvelt of Kingston, N. Y. Dr. Blauvelt is the author of a series of articles published in Seribber's Monthly, in one of which he denied the inspiration of the Ebbe as commonly understood.

Mr. Fastman Johnson and Mr. John H. Had. Upon has return he obtained a sindio in the Christian Association of a low commonly years of this life of the control of the part of the first of the part of the serious afterward he was obliged to beare the city on account of hi-health, and went to Albany for medical treatment. He will be builded at Bridgepors, Count, to-morrow afterment at 1 o'clock. The decreased was a good painter of historical single-term of a series of articles published in Seribber's Monthly, in one of which he denied the inspiration of the Ebbe as commonly understood. Mr. Fastman Johnson and Mr. John H. Hall. Upon his

MRS. MORRIS PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Morris Phillips, wife of the editor of The Home Journal, died a few days ago, and was puried yesterday morning from the residence of her husband, No. 130 East Thirtlethat, Mrs. Phillips was shis a young woman of very attractive qualities, and her hoad was the resort of many literary and musical people of this cay. She had been see only about three weeks. She leaves three young children.

FAST TRAINS TO CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 8.-Beginning on Sunday

next, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Halfroad will run daily fast trains, starting from Chicago at 4:20 p. m. am reaching New-York at 7 o'clock the succeeding evening. Their sernal running time will be 25 hours and 45 minutics. The same road will also put on another fast train, which will heave Calcago at 8 s. a. daily and acrive in New-York at 7 o'clock the second mertang. This is concluded the 20-loop trains which have been put on other trank lines of late.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ALBANY, June 8.-Justice Westbrook has granted an order directing William R. Grace, claiming to be receiver for the Continental Life Insurance Company, to turn over all property of that company held by him to John P. O'Neili, who was appointed receiver by Justice Westorook.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL (CERULEAN).-Benev olent Clergyman to Jo: Why are you standing there, lit-tic man! Jo: 'Camse Pve newhere to go to. Cergyman: Where are your father and mother! Jo: Danno! Gone away, this ever so long! Clergyman: Poor little fellow! Well, well, can you answer me this question! When your father and mother forsake you, who is it that will take you up! Jo: The perilceman!—[Judy. WHO OWN BANK STOCK

LARGE CAPITALISTS NOT HOLDERS. THE MAJORITY THE PROPERTY OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS-TABLE SHOWING THAT THE MANAGERS EVEN HAVE FEW SHARES.

It is popularly supposed that the shares of bank stocks are owned by large capitalists. This, however, is far from being true. When a bank is first organ-ized its shares are generally subscribed for by larger or smaller capitalists; but in a few years, from death and other causes, the shares become distributed to heks-the widows and orphans—so that it may be said that the majority of bank stocks is held by widows and orphans, and upon this property they depend for their subsistence. Probably no other property tends so much in this direction as bank stock. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, in his address before the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means on Feb. 7, 1877, referring to banks, said: "Their stockholders consist largely of women and dependent persons. The average amount owned by each stockholder is \$2,000. The stockholders of these banks are not a body of capitalists, biouted stockholders, or any other odious term. They are mostly people in moderate circumstances, who have savings in the bank to the average amount of \$2,000, and these people cannot live in this exhausted state of tings unless they get something out of their stock. They appeal to us with agony and with tears, 'Give us a dividend. Draw it from your resources. The reserves were made for dividends? And so we by necessity respond, 'We must do it.' And we have done it. I say that our institutions did not earn the dividends which they have declared, but they paid them out of their reserves because they could not help responding to the agonies of the stockholders and to the necessities of the case." E. R. Rollins, President of the Centennial National

Bank of Philadelphia, bore similar testimony in his address before the same committee. He remarked that "there is a popular and prejudicial error as to what constitutes a bank. Most men think of it as a unit of surplus wealth, or at most as a little knot of large capitalists which, with perfect propriety, can be loaded with im-mense and unequal burdens. They rarely cut it up into shareholders and depositors and learn how very widely such burdens are distributed. They fail to see that the banks are but the aggregations of the moneys of hundreds of thous of persons in moderate circumstances-in no small measure that of widows and orphans. Of the 360 stockholders of one of the National banks in Newark more than 200 are women. There are 208,456 shareholders in the National banks of the country, and of these 104,976 more than one-half-have each an interest not greater than \$1,000. * * * Most of these banks are in the Eastern States, and there too in proportion to their populution is the largest number of National banks. average amount of stock held by each shareholder in a National bank in those States is just \$2,100."

An examination of the January dividend books of the banks of this city will confirm the above assertions, as it themselves often hold more than a very small fraction of the stock of the banks over which taey preside. The banks of this city, the par value of each share, the number of shares owned by the presidents, vice-presidents, and cashiers, the number of shares owned by the presidents, vice-presidents, and cashiers, the number of shares owned by the other directors—not including the officers and cashiers—the number of persons holding shares in cachof these National banks, according to the official returns made the first of the current year. Some of the banks have no vice-presidents, and a tew of the directors are not stockholders; following tables exhibit the capital of the 47 National

Share of Prest, Pre-Shares, dearl, den, \$100 - 200 - 100 \$100 - 200 - 100 \$100 - 200 - 100 \$100 - 100 - 181 \$100 - 200 - 181 \$100 - 82.7 \$100 1 - 52 \$100 1 - 52 \$100 2,600 560 \$100 1 500 dent ler. 10 2,370 100 None 40 None 184 None 180 None 50 None 225 12 Bank of Commerce...... Bank of New-York. Bank State of New-York, Bank of the Republic.... 193 5,373 700 100 r Manufacturers'... 150 47 Total \$66,400,000

100 1,024 110 None 40 425 50 3.01,130 200 32,487 5,008 5,003

| 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,545 | 1,245 | 1,245 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,773 | 1,77 11.810 211 162 120 752 469 1,172 126 617 298 425 274 467

Totals........... 64,970 9:1,7-0 19,485 18,985 It will be seen that even the presidents of many of the most prominent banks are not, as Mr. Coe expresses it. "bloated stockholders" of the banks over which they preside, two of them holding each only \$1,000, par value, and 12 of them bolding only \$5,000 or less, par value. The totals of the above tables show that the presidents of all these banks hold 32,487 abures, the vice-presidents 5,098, and the cashers 5,665, while all the directors, including officers and cosiders, 500 in number, holderly 108,220 shares, against 991,780 held by 18,585 person be longing to the public at large. The number of provided retty interested in the stock of these backs is one what larger than the flaures given a tracker is each case or ing counted as one, while in fact an indettate number of persons may be interested in the shares held by a tracker.

Financial men claim that they are not surprised that or less invested or deposited in a savings bank a while he receives 6 percent a year in dividends, and hat r investment is exempt from taxation. Cented as seem of invasion be devised, it is asked, which we be more unequal and angust?

A GREAT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS BE-UNION.

MARIETTA, Ohio, June 6 .- The managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, who have hitherto held an annual encampment at Caldwell, de eided recently to hold their reunion this year here. Lost year at Caldwell there was an average daily attendance during the four days of the encampment of 15,000. The encampment at this place will be held on Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7. Invitations have been extended to all soldiers and sailers of all grades and branches of the service. In the circular of invitation there is also this sentence: "In
this matter we know no politics, no North nor South;
but wish to meet upon the broad platform of a comman
and united country." Great preparations are making by
the city authorities and members of the association for
the entertainment of the persons who may attend the
reunion. The General Government and the State of
Only will provide artillery, tents, muskets, aminitial,
etc. The Governor of Only will be present, and it is also
hoped President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, and Senator
Cockrell. the circular of invitation there is also this sentence: "in